Generally fair: slightly warmer.

ELLIS ISLAND ALL AFIRE

Fireboat and Tugs Scurry to the Rescue.

EVERY BUILDING BURNED.

No Lives Lost-Sick Immigrants Brought Off First.

All Available Craft in the Harbor Soluntees to Get the Few Immigrants Who Were There to Land and to Help Fight the Fireit Was a Terrific Blaze and Kept the Whole Harbor Alight for Hours-The Island Is Just Six Acres of Raise-Everything Gone.

A fire started in the biggest of the Government buildings at Ellis Island at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and, spreading with frightful rapidity, was at 1 o'clock sweeping over the whole island and it seemed certain even then that every building there would be burned.

The first known of the fire in this city was when the flames were seen shooting up in the sky by the belated sitters in the Battery Park. At this time the fire was just coming out of the western end of the biggest of the Government buildings. It seemed to come out of the windows and out of the roofs at almost the same

Within five minutes after it was first seen more than half the building appeared to be in flames, and within fifteen minutes the whole building was going.

There was no telegraphic or telephonic word received from the island, but the fire by this time had lit up the whole bay and the river, and every tug that was abroad at that hour of night with fire apparatus aboard was hustling in the direction of the island.

The lookout on the fireboat New Yorker, which is stationed at the Battery wall, was one of the first to see the flames, and he gave the alarm on the boat.

It takes the New Yorker less than two minutes to get started, and the men had tumbled out of bed and were at their posts and the boat was off in a liffy. She ploughed straight across the harbor, passing smaller tugs, and was close enough to the fire to get to work before any of the other boats got within hailing distance. She was followed by two police launches with all the force of harbor police that could be gathered in a few minutes. The Police boat Patrol

By the time the police had started, a great crowd had gathered at Battery Park. The fames were then shooting a hundred feet in the air, and by their light hundreds of people could be seen on the island rushing hither and thither. There are usually more than a thousand persees, most of them immigrants, who sleep on the island.

The customs officials in the Barge Officials near by thought that the number there when the fire broke out was between 100 and 200 some of whom arrived on three ships that came in yesterday; the Spearndam from Rotterdam, the Alsatia from Genoa and Naples, and the Furnessia from Glasgow. The Spaarndam brought in a big load of immigrants, and the Alsatia a good deal big ger one, nearly all of them Italians.

From the main building the fire swept over the ferryhouse and the docks and yard, and caught, apparently, on all the buildings on the island. A few minutes past 1 o'clock the roof of the main building was seen to fall in, and a great shower of sparks shot up into the air.

The light from the fire seemed to be doubled instantly. The bay was lighted up clear out to Sandy Hook, the shores of Staten Island, New York, and New Jersey, and the buildings on them, and the great crowds that had gathered to see the flames were as plainly distinguished as they would have been in broad daylight.

It seemed a moment after the fall of the roof that every tugboat in the harbor had started out to assist in handling the fire. The river was fairly black with them, and those in the distance looked almost as if they were running into each other. A few minutes past 1 two more crews of the harbor police were secured and they started for the island in their launches.

Word had been sent to Police Headquarters by this time, and orders to get twenty-five more men ready to go over the moment that the launches could land the men they had were sent. The island has a little police force of its

own, and there are some of the city men stationed there. The number of people who could be seen running about the little edge of the island that wasn't covered by the burning buildings seemed

to increase every moment. At a quarter past I a great crash was heard, and a moment later there was another tremendous shower of sparks flying up into the air.

When they had cleared a little it was seen that the two walls of the main building on the island had faltee in. The sound of the crash was echoed from the hills on Staten Island and the Heights on the Jersey shore.

For a few minutes after this crash the crowds that had been seen on the island running around were lost sight of, but when the smoke that followed the falling of the walls cleared away it could be seen that a hundred or more tugs had reached the island, were crowding close to the abore, and appeared to be taking the people

At this time every building and every shed seemed to be burning, and there was absolutely se shelter for the people anywhere.

The Breboat New Yorker had been at work some minutes then, and many of the other tugs with fire apparatus that were not engaged in the rescue had arrived, and, setting their engines going, were pouring great streams into the blacing mass, without any apparent effect.

So far no Government boat had arrived within balling distance of the island. A few minutes before this the General Meigs, one of the revenue boats, which was lying at the Government

dock on this side, had started out. Everybody on the half dozen other boats was sat of bed, and steam was being got up in those city hospitals would not be asked to take them.

boats. One by one they joined the throng of hundreds of craft that were heading for the

In addition to the immigrants there is a large force of employees on the island. The Government maintains a fire service on the island that it has always been said was wholly inadequate to fight any fire after it had once got started. This fact seemed to have been proved very quickly last night.

At 1:30 o'clock the Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle steamed up to the Battery from the island. She had a load of immigrants, and in addition all the sick patients from the hospital on the island.

As the boat got up to ber pler the crowd in the park made a rush for her. The police charged on the crowd and fought their way to the boat, the officers of the boat standing on the upper deck screaming:

"We've got aniallpox patients aboard! Go back! go back!"

The crowd took up the cry of "Smallpox!" and rot back.

These officers said that so far as they knew there had been no loss of life on the island. The Cartisle's passengers were unloaded, the sick ones being taken off in stretchers and car ried into the Barge Office.

The patients were accompanied by all the nurses who are employed at Ellis Island and by Mrs. White, the wife of the resident physician. The excitement around the Battery Park was such that the police on duty there had their bands full managing the crowd.

Mrs. White said to THE SUN reporter tha when she boarded the boat she had not heard of any one being injured, and she thought that all of the immigrants got out of the buildings safely, though some of them may have been scorched

One of the officers of the boat said that the fire originated in one of the towers on the main immigrant building. At the time it started all the immigrants were asleep and most of the employees, there being only a few watchmen on

watchmen, of course, sounded the The alarms to wake up the sleeping ones before they did anything toward fighting the fire, and in that way it got such great headway that by the time they could turn their attention to it it was sweeping through the ramshackle building and was utterly beyond control of anything in the shape of water less

than a deluge.

This officer said that he had not had time to learn whether any one had been injured or whether any lives had been lost, he was so busy getting the panic-stricken ones, or as many as he could get of them, aboard the boat,

Within a few minutes after the unloading o the Carlisle's passengers the police had sent hurry calls to Hudson Street, the Gouverneur, and Bellevue Hospitals, and in a few minutes the first of the ambulances arrived.

The patients who were in the weakest condi-

tion were taken away first. The one most seriously ill had typhoid. There were none suffering from centagious diseases, so far as could be learned, and the doctors said they thought it best to take these all to Bellevue, Hudson street and Gouverneur being purely emergency hospitals, intended to care for persons accidentally hurt.

If taken to either one it would be nece finally to remove them to Bellevue, and by taking them directly there a transfer would be saved, and the dangers incident to exposure vould be avoided.

Mrs. Peffer, the head nurse at the hospital on the island, was in charge of twenty patients on the lower deck on the Carlisfe. They were most of them women. She said

that they were driven out of the hospital by the heat. They heard no alarm of fire and they saw no light, but suddenly the of the building began to get hot and to crackle. Then they looked out and saw the flames shooting out from the inspection building, which is the main building. They called for help and got about a dozen men to assist them in getting the patients out.

When the boat left all the buildings were on fire. All the buildings, she said, were fr except two or three old ones that had been there before the island was used as an immigrant

station. One of the passengers on the boat was Night Watchman Christiansen, who was on duty at the inspection building when the fire started, and was first to discover it.

It was his custom to go through the building very full hour, and his parfner, Thomas Wall, went through on the half hours. The partner was over in the detention building, where the big crowd of immigrants was asleep, and Christiansen was at the lower end of the inspection building.

smelt smoke. It got thick about him in a minute, and it was thicker just beyond him toward the western end of the building He saw no fire for a moment. Then he saw in northwest corner flames shooting out in every direction. He knew that six men who were employed in the restaurant slept in that part of the puilding that was burning. He yelled "Fire!" as tention building screaming for Wall. He and Wall rushed up to the room where these six were sleeping, yelling at the top of their lungs They saw three of the men.

The three were dazed and almost suffocated He and Wall grabbed them, and they made a rush for the stairway and the open air. The smoke was so thick about them that they could hardly see, and they fell down the stairs, show ing the three men along with them.

Christiansen said he did not know anythin about the other three. If they got out at all they must have got out before he and Wall reached the room It was some minutes after their fall downstairs that the watchmen recovered sufficiently

to do anything toward awakening the other leepers on the island. When they did they rushed into the detention room, tumbling the men and women out of bed and yelling fire at them. It was the work of some time to get them up, and then many of them were so scared they were almost helpiess

and had to be literally thrown out. So far as the watchmen knew there was none seriously injured in the scramble, but they were

ot certain about this. At this time there were several tugboats, which appeared to be crowded with people coming toward the shore; and there were still hundreds heading out toward the island. The Government boats had all gone there.

The fire was burning almost as brightly as it had fifteen minutes after the start, and the river and the shores around were as light as day. Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration

was in at his home in this city, and he heard the news that the island was burning up from a Sun reporter at 1:30 A. M., and as soon as he could dress he started for the Battery. There is no telegraphic communication with the island, but there is a telephone line there.

The telephone people said that it had not been used last night, and it is evident that it was in a part of the building that was quickly afire, which explains the fact that nothing was known about the fire here until the flames themselves vere seen.

Fire Chief Sonner arrived at the Battery just before 2 o'clock and he ordered the Breboat Havemeyer to go to the island and he went aboard of her.

Dr. Senner and his wife arrived at the Battery a little later. They were bound for the island, Dr. Senner said that he would personally fur nish a place for all the sick immigrants, and the

Dr. Senger says that the buildings that were BARNATO KILLS HIMSELF. burned cost the Government \$780,000. He does not know what accommodations can be arranged for the receiving of immigrants until they are rebuilt, and he does not think they can be r placed by substantial buildings for anything

EVERYBODY OFF THE ISLAND. Sun Reporter Found All the Immigrants Cone and the Whole Place a Buin.

near like the original cost.

A SUN reporter was the first newspaper man to reach the island after the fire started. He was there in less than forty-five minutes. He

found all the immigrants gone.

The officials there said that fire was first seen in the northwest tower of the main building, which is the detention building, by Capt. W. J. Burke, who is in charge of the night watch. Christiansen, the man quoted above, is under Copt. Burke said that all the rooms in the

that as quickly as possible he rushed to the main office and rang the alarm in all the rooms. This alarm, he said, summoned cloven men and two women who were under him. There were at the time 140 immigrants in the main milding.

By the time these people were got out, which the Captain thinks was in less than ten minutes after the fire was discovered, the whole building, from tower to tower and side to side, was a mass of swirling flame, which shot hundreds of teet in the air. The sight was one of indescribable beauty.

Within a few minutes after the fire started the miserable water supply on Ellis Island was almost completely cut off by the bursting of the pipes which run along the inside of the building, so that when the first detachment of police reached there it was impossible to secure a stream of water with enough force to have any appreciable effect on the fire. Just directly north of the main building stood

the hospital, in which were fifty-seven patientsmen, women, and children. Dr. Joseph White, who has charge of the hos pital, and his son, who is his assistant, were at the hospital within a few minutes after the fire

started. The admirable discipline of the nurses and medical staff showed itself in this emergency, and in almost less time than it takes to the fifty-seven patients were wheeled or helped

out of the building. One woman, who was nursing a child, suddenly remembered that she had left her behind. She was terribly excited, beat the air with her hands baby and shricked for her child; then she tried to rush back into the flames and was held back by three attendants. Presently a nurse came around with the baby in her arms.

One of the nurses who did the greatest amount of work in rescuing the invalids is Miss A. Holz. Immediately after the fire started all communication with the island was cut off. Telephone wires shrivelled in the heat, and

the omciais of the island and their assistants were left alone to battle with the flames with absolutely no fire apparatus of any kind and no means or fighting it, besides having an almost panic-stricken crowd on their hands. After telling about the plight they were in, Dr. White said it was marveilous that no lives had been

Every official THE SUN reporter saw on the island said positively that no lives had been lost, The first post to land on the island after the fire was in charge of Policemen Keete, Reardon, Riley, and Ryan of the Harver Squad, who had been sent over from Pier A by Actuar Sergeant McCarthy.

Twenty-five men from the-Church street station tonowed them, and the only battle made against the fire from the land was made by these policemen. They stretched the hose and began the work like vet-eran firemen, but they were handicapped by

the miserable supply of water. Meanwhile the prepoat New Yorker, which is moored at the Battery, was sent to the fire, and for a long time battled alone with the flames. Then tugs steamed up in the long slip on the

south side of the island and did what they could to render assistance to the New Yorker. But if they had pumped all the water in the

The whole island was ablaze. The heat was territic, and before the streams of wa er reached

the fire they were turned into steam. The United States Immigrant Bureau was situated on the island, which became an immigrant station in 1892 when Castle Garden abandoned. The principal function of the bureau is to inspect and examine arriving immigrants, and to see that the provisions of the laws forbidding the landing of certain prohibited classes, namely convicts, lunatics, idiots, paupers, persons likely to become public charges or suffering with contagious or loathsome diseases, contract

laborers, and polygamists, are carried out. All immigrants are landed at Eilis Island, which covers an area of six acres. Dr. Joseph H. Senner is now the United States Commissioner of Immigration in charge of Ellis Island, Edward F. McSweeney is Assistant Commis-

sioner.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the number of immigrants that came through the customs district of New York and were passed at Ellis Island was 263,709.

FLED ON A BICYCLE.

A Tramp Reels Off Staty Miles After Trying

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.-Joseph A. Perry, rough-looking tramp, was taken back to-day beyond Worcester, where he will be tried for

Assault & Girl, but Is Caught.

to the little village of Harvard, twenty miles attempting to assault 15-year-old Estella Statton. Perry waylaid the girl on Saturday, but passers by heard her cries, and the fellow made his scape on a woman's bicycle. The village church bell was rung and the villagers started in pursuit. They all gave up except Ambrose T. Sears, who kept on Perry's

Woonsocket, seventeen miles from here, that Perry had passed through that city about an city. Sears boarded a train at Woonsocket and ar rived in this city ahead of Perry. Late at night a cheap lodging house was searched and Perry was found there. He owned up that he was the man wanted, and to-day he was turned over to Massachusetts officers. But for the persistency of Mr. Sears, who followed the man for sixty

trail, finally getting conclusive evidence at

HE WEDS AT 93.

caped.

Takes a Wife of Less Than Haif His Age and

miles, the fellow would have undoubtedly es-

More Than Twice His Weight. KANKAREE, Ill., June 14 .- Joseph Dupuis, French Canadian, 93 years old and 3 feet 9 inches tall, was married here yesterday to Miss Josephine Huncau, a spinster, 38 years old. This is Dupuis's third marriage; his second wife has been dead but eight weeks. Her successor was maid of all work in the Dupuis household. She is a buxom woman, eighteen inches taller than her husband and more than twice his

weight. Dupuis is the father of six stalwart sons and a daughter, all married and having families of their own. He is a farmer and one of the wealthicat in Kankakoo county, being worth \$60,000. Dupuis was born at St. Cyprean. Canada, and was a horse lockey in youth, riding races in England and France. The old man is delighted with his latest matrimonial venture, and says he is good for ten or fifteen years yet.

Nothing equal to "Tarrant's Seltzer" for awester ig the stomach or cleaning the bowels. 50c and \$1

DR. MIQUEL BACK IN BERLIN.

THE FAMOUS MILLIONAIRE JUMPS OUERBOARD AT SEA

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1897. -COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Sarney Barnate, While Returning to England from South Africa, Leaps from the Steamer -Mis Rody Recovered-News of the Tragedy Cauled from Madeira-His Great Wealth.

Special Cable Despotch to Tax Sun. LONDON, June 14 .- A despatch to the Central News from Funchal, the capital of Madeira, says that Barney Barnato, the well-known South African multi-millionaire, while returning to England from South Africa, committee suicide by jumping overboard from the steame

covered. The news of Barnato's snicide was re ceived by cable yesterday afternoon by Miss Alice Holbrook, who is living in the Hotel Vendome, in this city. She is a sister-in-law of Barnato, and the news was cabled by her sister,

on which he was travelling. The body was re

Mrs. Barnato, who is in London. Barney Barnato was reputed to be the riches man in the world, his fortune having been estimated as high as \$300,000,000, but where h came from and how he laid the foundations of his fortune are matters which have never beer made quite clear. He appeared in London about five years ago with his head full of great es, and within two years he launched s stupendous speculative movement in South African mining stocks, and he was known as the

Kattir King. According to one story he was the son of a Barney Isaacs, who used to go about the Whitechapel district of London gathering rags and old iron, and Barney himself turned cartwheels in the streets behind omnibuses to amuse the passengers and earn half-pence. That his was originally Isaacs, and that he was born of Jewish parents in London, there seems to be no doubt, and, although another story says that his father was able to afford private tutors for him, this is probably a myth, for his lack of education and his uncouth manner

were notorious. Sometime during his early youth Barnato drifted off to the South African mining country. What he had done before that time to earn living, and what he did during much of the time after he arrived in Africa, is largely a matter o conjecture, but there are stories told by persons who claim to have known him at various periods of this stage of his career which indicate that he lived by his wits then, just as he has since, only working upon a much smaller scale. He is said to have been, by turns, a barber, a street fakir, a circus clown, an actor, and a mining camp follower, ac cording as fancy prompted or the opportunity afforded. Just before he made his first big strike he is reputed to have been the owner of a "circus," which consisted of a single donkey that did clever tricks. Sometimes he peddied watches, or even cheaper articles, and there were hints that he had dealt in "contraband," as diamonds are called which are not bought through the regular channels. Men who make money in the South African country do not always tell just how it is done, and Barnato himself never made it clear how he got his big start. conjecture, but there are stories told by

country do not always tell just how it is done, and Harnato himself never made it clear how he got his big start.

However, it was its rapidity that suggested the marvels that followed the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp. One story is that he discovered by accident that the "blue earth" at Kimberley was the true diamond-bearing soil. According to it, 20,000 men had been digging for diamonds at the Kimberley mines, and when they reached a depth of 100 feet or more below the surface the yellow sand in which they had been working suddenly ended, and they came upon a substratum of blue earth that was almost as hard as rock. One digger went some distance into the blue earth and piled up several hundred tons of it, but the rest abandoned their claims and went away. The last man left when the racing season came on, and four months later Harney came tramping that way and in the crumbling blue earth left by the miner he found a 30-carat diamond. He sold the stone, pegged out all the mine, entered claims for it, and sold the claims for \$10,000,000.

This story is no better substantiated than the others, but it is certain that as early as 1886 Barnato had become a heavy speculator in mining properties, and about that time he went to Johannesburg and bought up a lot of mining claims from men who could not afford to pay the heavy. Ilcense fees demanded by the Government. Here he came in opposition to Cecil Rhodes and his friends, and for a time they made war on one another, but in 1888 their interests were combined. South Africa grew too small for Barnato after that, and perhaps too uncomfortable. He had represented Kimberley for a couple of terms in the Cape Colony Legislature and been admitted to a number of

uncomfortable. He had represented kimberies for a couple of terms in the Cape Colony Legislature and been admitted to a number of clubs, but first the Kimberies Club expelled him for using bad and insulting language to other members, and eight months afterward the Hand Club, the most exclusive organization of South Africa, followed suit.

When he appeared in London it was said that he took daily baths in champagne, and he spent money freely enough to warrant auch stories.

When he appeared in London it was said that he took daily baths in champagne, and he spent money freely enough to warrant such stories. But in suite of his lavishness and his racing stable, he could not induce London to take him up. London clubs blackballed him, London people affected to despise him, and no one would go into his schemes. Sir Esigar Vincent changed all this. First he went with Barnato, as the latter's guest, to visit the South African mining regions. His wife, the beautiful Lady Helen Dunscombe, sister of the Duchess of Leinster, was one of the party, and when they returned, her social support did much to help launch the great Kaffir boom. Sir Edgar took Barnato to Paris and introduced him in other European financial centres and the companies and shares which he was enabled to create and sell seemed endless. Anything with "South Africa" and Barnato's name upon it was accepted as a sure sign of wealth-making power, and it was estimated a year or more ago that the British public had invested \$750,000,000 in his schemes.

One of these was the creating of the "Barnato.

the British public had invested \$750,000,000 in his schemes.
One of these was the creating of the "Barnato Bank, Mining, and Estate Corporation, Limited," of Lonion, Its capital stock was \$2,500,000, divided into \$1 shares. The morning the shares were issued fifteen hundred brokers began to bid for them, and they sold at premiums ranging from \$23.10s. to \$4 each. How much real value there may be in the "Kaffir" securities no one can tell, but investors on this side of the water do not touch them. It is conceded, even in England, that their value is largely speculative, and during an attack made upon them in the London markets in the latter part of 1895, Barnato declared that he paid out \$15,000,000 to maintain their price.

clared that he paid out \$15,000,000 to maintain their price.

Barnato's palace in Piccadilly cost \$1,000,000, and its furnishings and service are most sumptuous. Here it was that he received all who came. At his office he was inaccessible, except to, those who had important business with him, but everybody could see him at his breakfast hour at home, and nearly everybody who knew him at all called him "Barney." His wife and a big bulldog helped him receive.

The story of his marriage is on a par with the others about his cardier life. Mrs. Barnato is said to have been a barnaid when Barney was buying diamonds. It is dangerous to have unrecistered diamonds in one's possession in South Africa, and he took the stones to the barmaid. In due time he went to reclaim them.

"You can have them, Barney," she is said to have replied. "but you must take me, too."

The Barnatos had three children, all born within recent years. Burney was anything but a handsome person. He was about 5 feet tail, fat, and short legged. His most marked pseulnarity of dress was that he siways were white silk stockings.

INDIA'S GREAT EARTHQUAKE. It Extended Far Into the Interior-Thous

Homeless and Starving. CALCUTTA. June 14.-The disastrous effects of

the earthquake on last Saturday evening are widespread, the seismic disturbance having extended far into the central provinces. The dam age to property is almost incalculable and the sufferings of the people are terrible. At Manipur the ground opened, and a railroad train on the Assam and Bengal line was over-

turned. The condition of the poor Europeans, Eurasians, and natives is pitiful. Thousands of them are homeless and starving, and, in addition to this dreadful state of affairs, the heat is abnormal. At Jacobabab, near the Baluchistan fron-tier, the thermometer has registered 126 in the shade.

A Hermit Worth \$100,000. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June ?4 .- James Piper, a

quaint character of this city, was found dead this morning. He was worth \$100,000, but lived as a hermit. He was 59 years old, and he had lived here for forty years, having come from Carlisle, Ky., where he had extensive property. He had never married.

A Report That Me Will Be Vice-Chan-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, June 14,-Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, who had been undergoing the cure at Wicsbaden, suddenly returned to Berlin to-day and had a long conference with Chancellor von Hobenlobe. After the confer-ence Dr. Miquel had an audience with the

These facts have caused a sensation in political circles. Many speculations are indulged in, the most reliable of which is that Dr. Miquel is to be appointed Vice-Chancellor to relieve Prince von Hohenlone, who is burdened by his

Another report has it that he was recalled to sesist in the dilemma that has arisen from the Government's conflict with the Produce Exchanges. Since the Bourse law went into effect the boursiers and members of the Produce Ex change have not been able to transact their businesses at the usual places and have held meet ings in a building called the Fairy Palace. The police have now stopped these meetings and as a result the newspapers are unable to report the condition of the markets. The mem-

bers of the Exchanges have resolved to test the VISITORS CROWD LONDON.

ot Enough Buses and Cabs to Supply the D mand-Honore to Colonial Guests.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. LONDON, June 14 .- The influx of visitors to at tend the jubilee ceremonies was noticeable for the first time to-day. The streets, especially those through which the royal procession will pass, were thronged all day and until late at night with crowds of sightseers. Progress through these streets was difficult. The supply of omnibuses and cabs is inadequate to meet

the demand that is being made for their services The official preparations are still incomplete It is more and more apparent that the great teatures of the celebrations will be the public and official honors that will be paid to the colonial visitors. The welcome extended to them in all quarters is enthusiastic. The press and the Sovernment are giving every encouragement to make the jubilee a great demonstration of the inaugural of the new imperial policy of a closer mion of the colonies and the mother country.

MRS. CHANT SMOKES A CIGARETTE it Allayed the Paugs of Hunger, but Sh Advises Women Not to Smoke.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. LONDON, June 14.-Mrs. Ormiston Chant, th well-known social reformer, has smoked a cigarette. This momentous fact is chronicle rominently by the British press, and the public is gravely discussing the matter, for the reason that Mrs. Chant has been the incarnate idea of British virtue since her crusade against the

London music halls. She has explained that she smoked the cigar ette when she was detained in the Turkish lines whither she went in connection with the work would allay the pangs of hunger. The experiment was a complete success. There were cer tain unpleasant sensations not unusual in such cases, but she now sympathizes with the fondness for tobacco. Still, she does not believe in women smoking.

BOMB THAT FAURE ESCAPED. unterpart Picked Up Near the

Proves to He a Beadly Affair. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. Paris, June 14.-The press and Prefect of Police agree that the explosion of the bomb which was supposed to have been an attempt upon the life of President Faure yesterday was either the act of a lunatic or of practical jokers. A later discovery, however, tends to disprove the police contention that the bomb affair was a joke. Another bomb, similar to the one that was exploded in the Bois de Boulogne yesterday, was found this morning near the scene of the explosion. M. Girard, the municipal analyst, examined the bomb and found that it contained gunpowder and shrapnel expertly mixed. The reason that yesterday's explosion did no

LONDON VIEWS ON HAWAII. The Times Thinks There May Be Difficulties in

the Way of Appeaation Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 14.- The Times is of the opin ion that the recognition of the independence of Hawaii by the great powers in 1843 will constitute a diplomatic difficulty in the way of the annexation of the islands by the United States. It says that if annexation is effected it will entail novel responsibilities, and will introduce an entirely new element in the American

political system. The Daily News says that the acquisition of Hawaii will probably prove an epoch-making ransaction. The United States, it adds, has en tered the scramble for colonies, and nobody can say where they will stop.

LOG OF THE MATFLOWER. The Report That the Real Log Was in the French Archives Is Not Correct.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Paris, June 14.-The report that was circulated a month ago, on the authority of the Massachusetts Historical Society, that the real log of the Mayflower was somewhere in the French archives, led the correspondent of THE SUN to employ an expert to make a thorough se rch of every repository where it could possibly be con-These included the National Archives, the National Library, and the Mazarine, Saint Genevieve, and Arsenal libraries. The search, which has been most careful, justifies the asser tion that no such record exists here.

Called to Answer at Sydney for One of the Murders of Which He Is Accused.

Special Cable Despatch to THE EUR. Sypner, N. S. W., June 14 .- Frank Butler, who was arrested on the ship Swanhilds on Feb. 2, upon the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco, on the charge of having murdered several men in Australia, was placed on trial to-day for the killing of Capt. Lee Weller, who, it is charged, he induced to go with him on a gold prospecting trip and then murdered. The prisner was cool and unconcerned. The defence is that Capt. Weller committed suicide.

WHITES MURDERED ON THE CONGO. Twenty-five Men, Including Baron Dhanis's Brother, Said to Have Been Killed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. BRUSSELS, June 14.-The Patriote reports that a part of the native troops in the Congo Free State bave revolted and murdered a brother of Baron Dhanis and twenty-four Europeans. The rebels seized a quantity of stores, including 3,000 rifles and 20,000 cartridges.

These troubles, of which fragmentary reports have been coming to Europe for several weeks, occurred in the extreme western part of the Congo State. Jean de Beszke Rimself Agnin.

LONDON, June 14.-Jean de Reszke has en tirely recovered from the bronchial trouble from which he suffered. He appeared to night at the Covent Garden Theatre in "Tristan und isolde." He was in splendid voice.

Premium on Gold in Mexico MEXICO CITY. June 14.-Gold was quoted at 111 here to-day.

ALL-DAY SEARCH FOR MISS LUSK.

The Daughter of the Late Dr. Lusk of Thi City Wanders Off Into the Woods at Nyack. NYACK, June 14.-Miss Mary Lusk, the young daughter of the late Dr. W. T. Lusk, who died

suddenly in New York on Saturday, gave the people of this place a long search in the woods for miles around all day to-day, but the search is now ended, for she was found early this evening in a secluded but pleasant spot not far from the Prospect House, sitting composedly alone and reading a book. When one of the searchers spoke to her she replied that she wanted to be left alone, but she was persuaded to leave her hiding place and join Miss Van Vorst at the

hotel where she is stopping.

Miss Lusk left her home in the city yesterday without the knowledge of her friends and relatives. She came to Nyack by the first train this morning, and the passengers on the train and persons at the station noticed that she was much agitated and acted very strangely. She went to the home of the late Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, and inquired of the gardener for Miss Van Vorst. On being informed that the young lady was away, Miss Lusk left the house and walked off to the woods, where she was afterward found.

Dr. Stewart, a friend of the family, who came up this afternoon, said that Miss Lusk, who was away when her father died, was shocked by the news of his death, and he believed her mind had come temporarily unbalanced.

THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING Young Women Going Home from Church Struck Down in the Street.

BELLAIRE, O., June 14 .- Miss Emma White 20 years old, Miss Minnie McGuire, 18 years old, daughter of the Rev. Thomas McGuire of the Methodist Church, and Miss Alpka Taylor were killed and Miss Rosa Borom, 14 years old, was hurt severely by a bolt of lightning in Jacobsburg, twelve miles from here, yesterday. The young women had been attending services at the Methodist church there, and had left the church at about 4 o'clock for home. When they were about 100 yards from the church a heavy storm came upon them. The lightning was te rific. One bolt struck the tree under which the young women were walking and all fell, faces to the ground. Simon White, father of one of the girls, ran to them and found his daughter lifeless. Hundreds of persons gathered at the scene and took charge of the dead. The three young women who were killed were leaders in

society in Jacobsburg. The funerals will take place on Thursday, The three bodies will be carried on the same funeral car and be buried in the same grave. Miss Borom did not wear corsets. It is thought

she was saved from death on account of not having the steel stays to act as conductors. Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians Must Be Con PERRY, Oklahoma, June 14.-The Cheyenne

and Arapahoe Indians are very much excited

over the new law which goes into effect on July

I, relating to polygamy. After that time the

Indians who have more than one will have to chose between the two, three, or five wives, as the case may be, and take only one, and the castoff wives must go back to their relatives. The excitement among the squaws, who have become enlightened as to their situation, is great. Every squaw who wants to remain with her husband is doing her best to please him, so

of these polygamists, and in all they have over 100 squaws. M'KINLEY'S SHOT AT CLEVELAND The Bearing of the President's "Patriot and

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 14.-When Senator Chisolm of Huntingdon and a well-known Judge of this State were with President McKinley last Monday the conversation turned on the "patriot

and pessimist ' remark in the President's recent "Really," said Mr. McKinley to the two Pennsylvania visitors, "I did not have Mr. Wana-maker in my mind when I spoke those words. My remarks were not prompted by what he had damage was probably because the missiles in the said. If I had anybody or anything in my mind

merce dinner in New York a short time before." DUEL TO THE DEATH WITH KNIVES. One Man Killed on the Spot and the Other

Mortally Wounded. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 14.-A desperate duel with knives is reported from the mountainous Moonshine district of Oconec, twenty miles from Walhalla. No particulars are known beyond the fact that the fight was premeditated, and that James Turpin was killed and his antagonst, J. Relley Dunn, mortally wounded.

A BATTLE NEAR HAVANA. Several Hours of flot Fighting in the Subur

HAVANA, June 14, Via Key West.-Marianao, a suburb of Havana, has been attacked by the Cubans under Cardenas and Aranguren. The fight lasted several hours and the insurgents retired only after heavy reinforcements from the capital had come to the aid of the Spaniards. The losses on both sides were heavy. The number of Spanish dead and wounded is carefully concealed here. Although the fact of the battle is well known throughout the city, and nearly all the families living in Marianae, frightened by the long continued volleys, fled to Havana, the press censor has forbid-

den the publication of the news. Gen. Weyler has ordered the arrest of the Spanish Majors Antonio Torres and Antonio Quesada upon the charge of cowardice. They were put into prison on Saturday. The cause of their arrest is that at the plantation Goyo Ruiz, two miles from Santa Clara city, a Spanish guerrilla force of 100 men commanded by Torres and Quesada was nearly exterminated by the seven Spanish soldiers were killed and the others were either captured or put to flight with their leaders. Torres and Quesada say that

lured by a Cuban spy. At Cana de la Pera, near Sagua la Grande city, in Santa Clara province, Luzon's Spanish force lost twenty-five soldiers and four officers killed and many soldiers wounded in a hot engagement with the insurgents under Aleman. The battalion retired to Sagua pursued by the insurrents.

The distress in Havana has assumed a very alarming character. At Iesus del Monte some persons have died of hunger. Wheat is hard to get at any price, and vegetables also are very searce. The rich subsist largely on conserved American food, There is no milk in Havana, the insurgents preventing its delivery from the country. The situation among the poor classes is terrible. The municipality can do nothing for the people, because all its resources are expansed in the country of the war.

The plan of supplanting the paper money bills by shares of an internal loan of \$20,000,000 at 6 per cent, interest, stready reported in The Sun, is strongly opposed by many Spaniards, who consider the scheme to be worse than the cell it is intended to remedy. The paper money is now refused by every one, and Gen. Weyler himself has had to yield, and does not attempt to enforce his decree in behalf of the discredited paper.

The financial distress is the real cause, ac-The distress in Havana has assumed a very

paper.
The financial distress is the real cause, according to letters received here from Madrid, of Sagasta's refusal to accept power at present. The Liberal leader does not yearn to take upon his shoulders the responsibility of such a situation.

tion.

The much-talked about contract between the municipality of Havana and Mr. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the sanitary improvement of this city, is not regarded here as justifying any hopes that Havana will be made clean and healthful, for the city has no money to say for the work.

M'KINLEY AT BILTMORE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HE AND HIS PARTY HAVE A PLEAS-ANT DAY IN ASHEVILLE.

Objections to Admitting the Whole Party to the Vanderbilt Estate Are Overcome by the President's Reply That Union Al-

Were Received All Would Stay Away. OLD FORT, N. C., June 14.-President McKinley and his party have passed a busy, but, on the whole, an enjoyable day, and will be back in Washington at 7:30 to-morrow morning, well pleased with the long trip.

The excessive heat has been the only drawback to the pleasure of the journey. From the start at Nashville and Chattanooga the heat was almost unbearable and necessitated a change of the train programme last night. Instead of leaving Chattanooga at 2 o'clock this morning. as arranged, the special train was run up to Sherman Heights, 300 feet above the city, where it remained during the night and where it was possible to sleep with comparative comfort. Asheville was reached at 10 this morning, according to programme, the only stop having been made at Marshall, N. C., the home of Senator Pritchard. The President shook hands with the crowd, but made no speech. Secretary Sherman also was called for, and he appeared for a moment. The arrangements at Asheville for the entertainment of the entire party were perfect. They included a general reception to the citizens of Asheville at the Battery Park

the citizens of Asheville at the Battery Park
Hotel and a luncheon. Some 500 citizens shook
the President's hand.

After luncheon a few moments were passed in
the enjoyment of the superb mountain view
from the hotel plazza, and then carriages were
taken for a visit to Biltmore, the Vanderbilt estaken for a visit to Biltmore dominitee membership. A flurry of excitement was caused
when it was learned that those in charge of
Biltmore during Mr. Vanderbilt's absence
in Europe objected to admitting the entire Presidential party to Biltmore House. No
message had been received from Mr. Vanderbilt,
and Mr. Harding, the acting Superintendent,
hesitated to assume the responsibility of admitting the newspaper correspondents and others
who have been members of the party since the
train left Washington. The President at once
decided that as the correspondents as well as all
the others were his personal travelling companions, especially invited by him, all must be
included in the invitation to Biltmore or he
would decline to accept it.

Secretary Porter telephoned the decision to
the Superintendent, and the entire party was
promptly included in the invitation. The party
drove through the grounds and inspected all the
lower apartments except one. The President
and Mrs. McKinley and the Cabinet members
were taken to the upstairs rooms.

The President's train was due to leave Asheville at 5:30, but was delayed nearly an hour by
the long drive through the grounds at Biltmore.
Very few stops will be made homeward, and
Washington will be reached probably on time.

Dinner was taken on the train. All the members of the party who left Washington with the
President returned with Hotel and a luncheon. Some 500 citizens shook the President's hand.

CASTAWAYS ON AN ATOLL.

Great Sufferings of a Boat's Crew That Brought the News 600 Miles to Land. San Francisco, June 14.-On June 4 news came from Acapulco, Mexico, that a boat's crew of the British ship Kinkorn had reached there from Clipperton Island, reporting that the vessel that she may be the lucky wife. There are forty had been wrocked in a hurricane and the Captain and remainder of the crew were on the island. The steamer City of Para from Panama, which is still in quarantine, brings the first details of the adventures of the castaways from

the Kinkorn. The vessel was caught by a terrific hurricane when 600 miles from Acapulco. The masts were carried away, and it was found impossible to navigate her with jury masts. Four boats were gotten ready and provisioned, and at nightfall on May 2, when about thirty miles from Clipperton Island, the ship was abandoned. The boats had much difficulty in landing.

During the night the Kinkorn drifted ashore and broke up. Some lumber washed ashore and was used to build huts. After vainly watching for passing vessels for several days it was deat the time it was the speech made by my predecided that the mate and a boat's crew should cessor, Mr. Cieveland, at the Chamber of Com- attempt the voyage of 600 miles northeast to Acapulco, as food and water both threatened to give out. The sufferings of the men were great on this voyage, as they rowed all night, and by day tried to secure shelter from the tropical sun under the canvas awnings. They finally reached

> Acapulco on June 2. It is expected that the British war vessel Comus will go to the aid of the castaways on the island, which is a coral atoll, on which are millions of small crabs that devour anything that can be reached. They are nutritious, but crab diet is monotonous. The guano diggers on the island have only a small stock of provisions, and cannot spare much for the castaways.

The steamer City of Para also picked up a boat

of the lost ship Buckhurst and landed twenty-

one men at Punta Arenas. The story of their

sufferings on Cocos Island has already been told.

but when the steamer left the Central American ports nothing had been heard of the seventeen men who are still missing. As the survivors spent three weeks on Cocos Island, it is regarded as certain that the missing men were lost, since in that time they would surely have made Cocos Island. The Clifferton Atoll is only about three miles across in its widest diameter, is surrounded by coral reefs, and there are two breaks in the reef and rim of land admitting small vessels into the lagoon, where the water is about 130 feet deep. The island is directly west of Costa Rica, Central America, and Acapulco is the nearest part of the mainland.

SILENT TO THE END. A Millionnire Dies as He Lived for Thirty Years

Without Speaking to His Brother. LA PORTE, Ind., June 14.-Patrick Huncheon, the wealthiest landowner in northern Indiana, died yesterday at the age of 70. He was known widely for his eccentricities. He lived with his brother, both being bachelors, under the same roof for thirty years without speaking to hin and died with the silence unbroken. He was one of the founders of the town of Lacrosse in they fell into an ambush, into which they were | this county. His fortune is estimated at about

> NEGROES ARMED FOR LYNCHERS. One Hundred of Them Said to Have Been Ready at a Jati to Defend Prisoners.

> MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 14 .- The Decatur Yeurs revealed a sensational feature of the threatened attempt to lynch the two negroes awaiting in the Decatur Jail their trials for assaulting women. It says to-day, editorially:

The fact that a hundred excited and foolish egroes armed themselves and formed into a body and marched through the streets to the pail, where they lay in the dog kennels and weeds during the night for the purpose of guarding the two prisoners therein and protecting them from the hands of an imaginary mot of white men, was an act of imbectiny, and deserves the most vigorous denunciation. It was intended as much as a threat and a display of hostilities as anything clee.

FIRE AT THE EDEN MUSEE. due to the Cinematograph, as Was the Charity

Bazaar Fire in Paris. The curtains in front of the cinemstograph, at

the Eden Musee, caught fire last night, a few minutes after 10 o'clock, from a spark emitted from the machine. An alarm was rung, but before the firemen re-

sponded the blaze had been extinguished by a hand grenade. There was little excitement, as there were only at out 100 persons in the place. The terrible disaster at the Charity Buzaar in Paris was caused by the curcains of the cinema-tograph igniting in the same way.

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